ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 9—NO. 11. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857. WHOLE NO. 417.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co 's.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26 1857

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21 ASTON'S.

Molasses.

500 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

JUST IN TIME.

THE subscriber has just received another lot of GOOD THINGS, bought expressly to suit the refined tastes of his fellow-citizens. If you want anything good to eat, from a No. 1 pound cake to a smoked herring, the place to get it is M. L. DOYLE'S.

June 18. Opposite Eagle Hotel.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS *FOR THE* PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,

R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS FOR 1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College,)

Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices.* If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand. Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.

"Bonnets of Blue" Stables.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

BEG leave to inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are making the most extensive and complete arrangements for the accommodation of the traveling public. They have the finest and best of

Coaches, Hacks, Carriages, &c.

And their HORSES are well broken and reliable. None but the most skilful and experienced Drivers will be employed.

They flatter themselves that the fact that they have NEVER had an accident, is a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Mr. Goodlake will drive ladies himself, when desired.

They will convey passengers anywhere, and everywhere, with speed and safety. Vehicles or saddle horses can be had at any hour.

They expect to have a Coach at the Sulphur Springs, and another at the Warm Springs, every day.

We warn the public against a class of men with bad stock and carriages, who attend public resorts and represent themselves as our drivers.

Contracts can be made at either of the Hotels.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and vehicles sent to any point desired.

Stables at the residence of Mr. Goodlake, south of the Eagle Hotel.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

TO TRAVELERS.

Accommodation Hacks.

THE UNDERsigned are prepared

to convey passengers from Asheville to any point at short notice and on reasonable terms. With new and comfortable

HACKS,

well trained HORSES, and careful and accommodating DRIVERS, we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Having leased for a term of years the commodious and well arranged Stables attached to the Eagle Hotel, they are prepared to board any number of horses, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

J. F. SULLIVAN & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

Situation as Teacher Wanted.

A Gentleman well qualified to prepare students for College, and to impart thorough instruction in all the common English branches, and in the whole course of Mathematics, desires a situation as Teacher in an Academy or Seminary, or as Principal of a High School. A *well advanced* select school would be accepted. He has been employed in similar schools for the last four years, is from one of the best Institutions our country affords, and will furnish testimonials.—The location must be healthy. Address "Teacher," Greeneville, Tenn., stating terms, &c.

Sept. 3, 1857.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ **$100** ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

$600!

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS it appears to me that Goldman Bryson, Archibald Murphy and John Mush Ice, alias John Arkansaw, stand charged in the Superior Court of Cherokee county with the murder of John Tinson, and that they are fugitives from justice, and have escaped beyond the limits of this State;—

Now to the end that the said Goldman Bryson, Archibald Murphy, and John Mush Ice, alias John Arkansaw, may be arrested and brought to trirl for their said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cherokee county. Or in proportion to that sum for the arrest and delivery of either of them.

DESCRIPTION.

Bryson is said to be about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair skin, dark hair, very fine white teeth, speaks quickly and very profanely, straight and slim in person, and weighs about 140 pounds, is about 38 years old, dresses neatly and usually wears his coat buttoned up to his throat.

Murphy is a half breed (Negro and Indian,) of bright complexion—about six feet high, well built, and supposed to be between 35 and 40 years old.

Mush Ice or Arkansaw is a full blood Indian, about 5 feet 6 inches high, supposed to weigh about 150 pounds, and to be some younger than Murphy.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1857.

L. S.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

No. 258 Baltimore Street,

Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

OFFICE OF W. N. C. R. R.

STATESVILLE, July 30th, 1857.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., held this day, it was

Resolved, That Books be opened on the 17th August next, for the Subscription of $220,000 additional Stock to the W. N. C. R. R. Co., at the following places, to wit:

SALISBURY—Under the direction of Arch. Henderson, D. A. Davis, W. Murphy, B. F. Fraley, J. W. Ellis, or any three of them.

STATESVILLE—By O. Gillespie, A. K. Simonton, J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, W. P. Caldwell, or any three of them.

NEWTON—D. B. Gaither, Geo. Setzer, A. N. Powell, M. L. McCorkle, Jonas Bost, or any three of them.

TAYLORSVILLE—A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, R. Watts, A. M. Bogle, D. Little, or any three of them.

LENOIR—R. B. Bogle, W. W. Lenoir, S. F. Patterson, John Hayes, Jas. Harper, or any three of them.

LINCOLNTON—H. W. Guion, C. C. Henderson, L. D. Tompson, W. J. Hoke, J. F. Phifer, or any three of them.

MORGANTON—E. J. Erwin, T. George Walton, Jacob Seagle, W. F. McKesson, W. C. Erwin, or any three of them.

MARION—C. L. S. Corpening, A. M. Finley, A. M. Erwin, Wm. Murphy, J. C. Whitson, or any three of them.

ASHEVILLE—J. W. Patton, N. W. Woodfin, A. S. Merrimon, W. W. McDowell, John Burgin, or any three of them.

After the Books, have remained open for sixty days, the Commissioners will please report to me, in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas'r.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

Recompense of a Duelist.

A Leipsic paper just received mentions the following incident as having occurred in New Orleans:

A Frenchman, lately arrived, went into a restaurant and called for a glass of beer. As the boy brought it, a tall man, unknown to him, who had eyed the Frenchman rather insolently on his entrance, snatched the glass from the table and drank it off.

"I have not the honor of your acquaintance, sir," remarked the Frenchman, surprised at the familiarity.

"Nor I of yours," retorted the other.

"You are seeking a quarrel with me then?"

"I should be sorry to leave you in doubt of the fact," was the insolent response.

"Look here, sir," said the new comer; "I am a man of peace, and mind my own business. I meddle with none, and I receive no unprovoked insults. I pass yours by for this time. Boy, bring me another glass!"

The Creole broke into taunting laughter, and when the second glass was brought, stepped up and seized it, drank part of the contents, and threw the remainder away. The Frenchman would have rushed upon him, but was held back by the bystanders. "Hold, sir!" they cried, "or you are lost!" If he does not kill you on the spot, he will in the duel, for he is the most skillful duelist in Louisiana. With pistol, or rifle, or with the sword, he is unequalled. He has killed thirty four men, and wounded over sixty more."

"What you tell me," replied the Frenchman, "convinces me the more that he ought to be dealt with."

He then drew near the man who had insulted him, and said:—"Sir, I happen to be in a particularly good humor to day, and am not disposed to take offence. You have taken away two glasses of beer I had ordered; it is now my turn, and I hope my forbearance may teach you better behavior. Boy another glass!"

The boy brought it, trembling, as if anticipating a catastrophe. Scarcely had he placed it on the table, when the bully again seized it, and tossed off its contents. At the same instant, like a tiger on his prey, the Frenchman threw himself on his enemy; and assailed him in the face, breast, and side, with a tempest of blows and kicks. The bully, who had not time to recover himself, was soon stretched on the floor, and pommeled still more unmercifully, till bleeding and quite insensible. The victor then quietly drew forth his pocket book, took out a card, and pinned it on the vest of his prostrate foe. He then said to the spectators of the affray:

"If there is present any friend of this individual, I would inform him that he may find me at my lodgings every morning from eight to eleven. Boy, another glass of beer!"

This time he took the glass, and drank it off composedly. Then, paying for the four glasses he turned and left the place, amid the wonder of all the company.

As they lifted the vanquished bully, it was found that two of his ribs were broken, and one of his eyes was seriously damaged. The card bore the inscription: "LUCIAN PETIT, Fencing Master, from Paris—will give instruction in fencing, boxing, and the various methods of fighting. Terms moderate."

Some six weeks after this scene the door of Mr. Petit's apartment was flung open, one morning, and a man strode in without announcement.

"Do you know me?" he cried, in a voice choked with rage.

"Perfectly," responded the fencing master—"What is your wish?"

"To kill you," thundered the bully, who had just recovered from his wounds of which, however, he bore the traces. "I know I was first in the quarrel; on that account I give you the choice of weapons. But make haste, for you or I must be a corpse before sunset."

"Let us rather talk the matter over coolly,' replied the Frenchman. "I have no more desire to day to kill you, than to beat you the other day. But if you are bent on picking a quarrel, you will find me ready."

"Wretched boaster, we shall see! I have killed thirty four men already in duels, and you are much mistaken if you think to make me afraid of you!"

There was no help, and the combatants proceeded to fight out their quarrel. Petit deferring to the bully, who chose the sword, in the use of which he was very expert. He received a wound in the arm, and the fencing master proposed an adjustment; but the Creole insisted that the encounter should be fatal to one or the other. It was not long before he fell mortally wounded. The community was delivered from a nuisance, and Petit's fame so widely established as a professor of the science of battle, that pupils came to him from every quarter.

☞The Protestant Methodists have located their College at Jamestown, Guilford coun'y, N. C. Their building will cost $20,000.—They have a male school College, the Yadkin Institute, a few miles above Salisbury. The brick building 60 by 30 and 2 stories high cost $3000. The principal gives the Trustees $40 a year for five years, for the privilege of teaching in the house and taking upon himself the responsibilty of keeping up the school. He has about 40 scholars. This same society aim to have a fine Female Seminary about 20 miles East of Salisbury. One man proffers to give them 15 acres of land to be divided and sold into lots.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Baptist Central Association of Georgia, at its meeting in Morgan county, reported against the action of the American Tract Society with regard to slavery, and recommended the South to withhold its patronage and discountenance the efforts of its agents and colporteurs until the society shall rescind its recent action and go back to its former position of silence on the slavery question.

☞The Black Republicans have carried Vermont.

The Black Mountain.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 12, 1857.

REV. T. W. ATKIN:

Sir—Since my return home, two days ago, I have seen a communication in the Raleigh Register of the 2d instant, headed, "There are two Mt. Mitchells in North Carolina." It proceeds to state that the late Prof. Mitchell in the year 1835 measured the highest peak of the Black Mountain, under the guidance of Mr. Wm. Wilson and Mr. Adoniram Allen. After referring to Prof. Henry's statement of Prof. Guyot's measurement of "Clingman's Peak," it goes on to say, "And if the name here suggested be adhered to with such a meaning attached, there will be a most unjust and ungenerous filching of the honors of our own learned and pains taking Professor."

Though I do not always feel obliged to reply to anonymous attacks, yet I prefer to do so in the present instance for two reasons.—In the first place the censure applies not only to me, but to Prof. Henry, Prof. Guyot, the authors of Cooke's Map of North Carolina, Colton's and Mitchell's new Atlasses, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and such others as use that name for the highest peak of the Black. In the second place, there are marks about this article in the Register which show it to have originated from the same source whence came similar articles recently sent to the National Intelligencer, Fayetteville Observer, and other papers. There is a perceptible effort in a certain quarter to produce on the public mind an impression which I regard as erroneous, and which I feel confident, with the evidence in my possession, I can dispel.

Sincerely lamenting in common with the whole State the sudden and melancholy death of the late Prof. Mitchell, I would gladly have been relieved from the necessity of recurring to this subject. Being willing to let the former controversy rest where it did at the close of his life, I think his friends might well have done so likewise, inasmuch as I had left his last publication unanswered. As, however, some of them persist in attacking me from time to time, directly or indirectly, the responsibility of a continuance of such a controversy must rest on them. As the ground now taken by them is different, and in fact directly opposite, to the position occupied by Prof. Mitchell in our controversy, it will only be necessary for me to use his own statements to overthrow the argument at present advanced.

The allegation made by this writer is, that in the year 1835 Prof. Mitchell, in company with Mr. Wm. Wilson and Mr. Adoniram Allen, ascended and measured the highest Peak of the Black Mountain. Now let us see what Prof. Mitchell has said on the subject. Nine years afterwards, in the summer of 1844, he was again on the Black, and in the latter part of that year he addressed to me a letter, giving the result of his examinations, which I published soon afterwards. It appears in the Asheville Messenger of Jan. 24th, 1845. In the earlier part of that communication Prof. Mitchell said:

"Dr. Dickson having undertaken to observe the barometer at Asheville, and knowing that in his hands it would afford results in which confidence could be placed, I determined to try the Black once more, in which mountain I was satisfied that the highest points are to be found, as I was also that I had never yet been upon the highest."

It here appears that nine years after his visit with Mr. Wilson in 1835, Prof. Mitchell was "*satisfied*" that he "*had never yet been upon the highest*" point of the Black. But his declarations do not stop here. In his letter to Prof. Henry, dated Nov. 20th, 1855, as published in my pamphlet bearing date July 1st, 1856, he uses the following language referring to his ascent with Mr. Wilson in 1835:

"On the following day, July 28th, I started with two friends, one of whom had been of the party on Yeat's Knob on the preceding day, for the prairie mountain. I did not like the course they took, and was not disappointed when I found they had led me wrong, to a peak too far north, and covered all about its summit with the balsam fir. We could not penetrate further south that day, and the vacation being just about to close, I was obliged to return to my duties at the University, knowing very well that I had *not* set my foot on the highest point in the Black Mountain. The results of the measurements made at that time were given in the Raleigh Register."

Here it appears that twenty years after this visit, and after he had read my description of the highest Peak as given to Professor Henry, Prof. Mitchell did not pretend to have ascended it in 1835, but asserted that he well knew that he was not on it at that time.

Where did he in fact go with Mr. Wilson in 1835? In a letter to me, dated Feb. 12th, 1856, a portion of which was published in my pamphlet of July, 1856, and the whole of which is still in my possession and ready for the inspection of any one who wishes to examine it, he said:

"In 1835 I went to Morganton, the Table Rock, the Grandfather, the Roan, the north end of the Black, near Young's, Yeat's Knob July 27th, and from that day to this have never had any doubt as to which was the highest peak of the Black Mountain. The difficulty was to reach it. I sought to do so on the next following day, July 28th, but failed because the guides took me to a point near the head of the Cat-tail fork. I find an entry made that morning at Wm. Wilson's, on Cat-tail fork, immediately before the entry 23.807 at the top of the Black. I knew perfectly well, though the weather was cloudy and the mountain was covered with fog, that the guides had taken me wrong."

It will be seen that Prof. Mitchell reiterates his previous declarations that he was not then on the highest peak of the Black, but only on one "*near the head of the Cat-tail fork.*" On Cooke's Map of North Carolina the outline of the Mountain is correctly presented, and the highest point, being there given as "Clingman's Peak," the one immediately north of it is Guyot's Peak, then Hairy Bear, next Sandoz Knob, and last the Cat-tail Peak, near which leads the Cat-tail fork. If Prof. Mitchell's statement is correct, he was therefore in 1835 most probably on this peak, but he might have been, perhaps, as the weather was foggy, without knowing it on one of the three intermediate points between this and the highest. According to Prof. Guyot's measurements, the difference in height between the highest and lowest of the five is only one hundred and six feet, (106.) I shall not attempt to show, however, which of these points Prof. M. actually visited, but content myself with making it appear from his own statements that he was not on the highest peak. But again, in a letter to me bearing date Feb. 21st, 1856, he says:

"You will recollect that I went upon the Black at three points in 1835, viz: the northern extremity at Young's, Yeat's Knob, and the head of the Cat-tail; at two points in 1838, or somewhere thereabouts, viz: the Bull's Head, above Dillingham's, and at the southern extremity where the so called Mt. Mitchell, Mt. Gibbes, and the rest are. And yet I say in December, 1844, speaking of what had occurred in the preceding summer: 'I determined to try the Black once more, in which mountain I was well satisfied that the highest peaks are to be found, as I was also that I had never yet been upon the highest'."

It will be seen that he here makes the same quotation I have already given above, and goes on then to describe his visit in 1844 with Mr. Riddle. Finally, after there had been a long correspondence between us on the subject, he said in a communication published by him in the Asheville Spectator of the date of June 19th, 1856, referring to the highest peak:

"I attempted to reach that summit on the next following day, or July 28th, 1835, but as I was afterwards led *by my own observations*, and not by the criticisms of others to believe, I failed at that time of getting upon it."

In a succeeding number published the week following, in the Spectator of June 26th, 1856, he says, after referring to his seeing the highest peak of the Black Mountain from Yeat's Knob on the 27th of July, 1835, as described in the Raleigh Register of Nov. 3d of that year:

"I attempted to ascend this peak on the following day, (July 27) but failed. The reason why I was deceived in regard to the point that was reached by me, supposing myself to be on the highest peak when I was not, is distinctly given. 'At the time of our visit,' it is said, 'the mountain was enveloped in mist, which prevented our seeing more than a couple of hundred yards.' Crawling as we did through laurels and along bear trails, I was obliged to trust implicitly to the guides. I have an indistinct recollection of a feeling of uneasiness, created by the apprehension that we were not upon the right spot, but at the distance of 21 years one is liable to mix up and confound the impressions of one ascent with those of another. I had not another day to spare."

Later in this article he refers to his visit to the mountain in 1838, and says:

"I then found myself not far from Yeate's Knob, and now, if not sooner, was fully satisfied that I was not upon the highest point in the Black Mountain ridge in 1835. When I came out of the cove, instead of returning directly to Asheville I rode around to the Swannanoa end of the mountain, was, as they represented to me, upon what have since been called Mts. Gibbes and Mitchell, one or both, and took an observation there."

These positive assertions of Prof. Mitchell, persevered in for twenty years, ought to be sufficient to negative the idea that he in 1835 could have been on the highest point. But the case does not stop even here. In the summer of 1856, or last year only, he, in company with several persons, did go to the highest peak of the Black, along the path way that was cut out to it immediately after my measurement of 1855, and which many ladies had ridden over on horseback. In his communication subsequently, published in the Asheville Spectator of Aug. 28th, 1856, he does not pretend that he was on this peak in 1835. On the contrary he persisted in his former opinion that he must have been on this point with Mr. Wm. Riddle in 1844, though he admitted that he found the mountain in many respects to be different from what he supposed it was before this ascent.

It will be recollected that after seeing this statement of his, I, October 20th, 1856, published Mr. Riddle's statement, with other confirmatory evidence, showing that in 1844 he was on Mt. Gibbes, nearly as far south of the highest peak as the Cat-tail one is north of it.

To this exposition of mine Prof. Mitchell replied in a paper published in the Asheville Spectator of Nov. 20th, 1856. In it he does not fall back upon his ascent with Mr. Wilson, or even refer to him, but insists on his former position, as the following extract will show:

"Even if Mr. Riddle's statement be taken to be strictly true in every minute particular, it makes nothing for Mr. Clingman, but against him. I may have found and designated truly (as I did) the highest point in the ridge in 1835, and published it as the most elevated summit in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, though I failed to reach its top either on that or any following year. The very paper here given by Mr. Clingman from the lips of Mr. Riddle shows that I understood perfectly well the position of the highest peak: somewhat between the head of the Cat-tail and Mt. Gibbes, and that I was endeavoring to reach it, though the gentleman who undertook to pilot me to it, as he here very coolly testifies, led me wrong. I am not satisfied with Mr. Riddle's account, for reasons that I will presently give; but I am not greatly concerned either about its falsehood or its truth."

It is due to Mr. Riddle that it should be stated that on this occasion he carried Prof. Mitchell to what they at the time both regarded as the highest peak of the Black; nor did he or his neighbors, as far as I can learn, ever entertain a doubt as to its being in fact the highest, until my measurement was made known in 1855. In confirmation of this remark it may be stated that Prof. Mitchell in his publication of June, 1856, expresses the opinion that the highest peak as seen from Yeat's Knob bears "S 55 east or thereabouts." This does well for the position of Mt. Gibbes, but the highest peak is but little South of East, as seen from Yeates' Knob. It would seem therefore that Prof. Mitchell was on what he as well as Mr. Riddle regarded at that time as the highest peak.

The communication of Nov. 20th, 1856, above quoted, is the last thing ever published by Prof. Mitchell on this subject, as far as I know or believe. Throughout the entire series of his statements it appears that he not only does not pretend to have been on the highest peak in 1835 with Mr. Wm. Wilson, but on the contrary with marked emphasis and consistency he asserts the opposite. If he was there in fact at that time, then he must have labored ever afterwards under the most extraordinary delusion on the subject, a delusion so remarkable as to greatly impair if not altogether to destroy all confidence in his opinions and statements as to matters of this kind. Ought it to be assumed that he was thus mistaken, unless very strong evidence can be adduced against his reiterated statements? Let us now see upon what ground it is maintained, in opposition to his positive opinions and statements for more than twenty years, that he was upon this peak in 1835.

After my publication of October last in which it was made to appear that he had in 1844 gone with Mr. Wm. Riddle to Mount Gibbes instead of the highest peak, as previously contended, it seems that some persons in this vicinity who had been maintaining his side of the controversy, changed their ground and began to assert that Prof. Mitchell had ascended the highest peak in 1835, with a Mr. Wilson. Accidentally hearing of this last Spring, I, when at Burnsville in April last, during the Court there, saw Mr. Wm. Wilson, and for the first time in my life conversed with him on the subject. He stated he had in 1835, or somewhere about that time, gone up with Prof. Mitchell to the top of the Black at one point. He said that was the first time that he had ever been on its top, along any part of its ridge, and that he had never been on it since anywhere. He also said that as they went up the side they got into a cloud, and when on the top, on account of the mist, could not see any of the other points of the mountain. He then did not know where Mts. Mitchell, Gibbes, Clingman's Peak, &c. were, as he had never been on the mountain but upon that one occasion, and at a time when he could not see any point except the one he stood on the first time. Under these circumstances I did not regard his opinion as to where he had been as amounting to anything in the way of evidence. During the week of the Special Court at this place, in July last, I heard by chance that he had been induced by some persons to make a written statement on the subject of his trip to the Black, though I had no opportunity of seeing it. I therefore requested Mr. Washington Broyles of Burnsville, who happened to be here, to see Mr. Wilson and get him to repeat his statement in writing and send it to me. Some time afterwards it came to me by mail from Mr. Broyles, and I present it as I received it, with a correction only of some of the spelling:

MR. T. L. CLINGMAN:

Sir—About twenty years ago I went with Prof. Mitchell, the only trip I ever made to the top of the Black Mountain. I went up by the Green ponds and crossed the river, the left hand fork, kept up the river about a mile above the next fork, then took the little pine mountain and kept that ridge to the top of the Black Mountain, to a small glade on the top, and in the gap, then we turned to the right, 100 yards from the glade to the top. The fog and mist was so thick that we could not see the other knobs. There seemed to be a knob further to the right and larger at the top, when we was on Yeates' Knob the day before, but I cannot say for certain that we got on it. I thought the right hand knob was the highest, but Prof. Mitchell said the one he was on he thought the highest.

(Signed) WILLIAM WILSON.

July 27th, 1857.

Attest: W. BROYLES, W. HORTON.

He says further that he will go and show the spot, if any person will pay five dollars. Says he can show the same place.

Respectfully, W. B.

Since I received the above I have not seen either Mr. Broyles or Mr. Wilson, and can therefore only give the statement as I have received it. It precisely accords with Prof. Mitchell's statements as to the condition of the weather, fog, mist, &c. How much is it worth in the way of proof? Suppose that Mr. Wilson should now express the most positive opinion, that be was more than twenty two years ago for the first and last time, on this point? He went through dense forests of balsam and laurel, along bear trails, and enveloped in a thick fog, to a point covered by balsam timber, just as half a dozen others are in its vicinity. No one familiar with mountain travelling in cloudy weather will attach the least weight to the opinion of a man, however honest he may be, as to where he was in a forest under such circumstances. If, therefore, Mr. Wilson's statement stood alone, it would hardly create a presumption as to which point he did ascend. But when weighed against Prof. Mitchell's reiterated and most positive statements to the contrary, it in fact amounts to nothing. They may, as Prof. Mitchell said, have gone so far north as to have reached the Cat Tail peak; or they may have ascended Sandoz Knob south of it, or the Hairy Bear, or Guyot's Peak, or possibly the highest, which is the most southernly of the five. The weight of evidence is in favor of the Cat Tail, but even this creates only a probability, notwithstanding the positive assertions of Prof. Mitchell, because he said he "was obliged to trust implicitly to the guides." The only guide who was with him on Yeates' Knob and from whom we have any statement, appears to have been as much a stranger on the top as Prof. Mitchell was himself, without the benefit which the latter subsequently derived from several trips to other points of the mountain. But if it shall now be assumed that Prof. Mitchell was on the highest peak in 1835, then it is certain that he remained profoundly ignorant of it for more than twenty years. And if he was thus ignorant of the fact, how was Prof. Henry, or Prof. Guyott, or I, or the public generally to know it? For any information given to the scientific world, as to the identity of the point thus reached, it would have been the same if he had been led over it blindfold. In such a case he could scarcely have been more ignorant of his whereabouts.

But it is also argued in the article contained in the Register, and likewise in that of the Intelligencer, Fayetteville Observer, and some other papers, that as Prof. Mitchell in 1835 represented the highest peak of the Black as being 6476 feet high, or 5508 feet above Morganton, and as Morganton has been found by the Rail Road survey to be 1200 feet high instead of 968 as Prof. M. then estimated, that therefore the correction of 6708 feet corresponds nearly with the real height of the highest peak as ascertained by Prof. Guyot. These statements are mere repetitions of what I published on page 14 of my pamphlet of July, 1856, though the writers do not think proper to give me credit for it. I presented this view then in that spirit of fairness which especially should characterise discussions on scientific subjects. But when it was thus presented to Prof. Mitchell's consideration, he declined to adopt it or to contend that in 1835 he was in fact on the highest peak. The circumstance is entitled to very little weight for the following reasons. In 1835 Prof. Mitchell estimated the height of Morganton at 968 feet, the Grandfather 5556 feet, the Roan 6038 feet; and in 1844 he published them—Morganton 1031 feet, or 63 feet higher than his previous estimate, and added to the height of the Grandfather 163 feet, and to that of the Roan 149 feet. These changes were made many years before any Rail Road survey reached the vicinity of Morganton, and yet show variances of 150 feet in these heights. If it shall be said that in 1844 he had a barometer stationed at Asheville and that he corrected his former estimates by means of the report of the Rail Road survey made to the vicinity of Asheville by the Charleston and Cincinnati company, then the reply is that if he took this as a basis it would have given him the height of Morganton truly at about 1200 feet above the sea, or 169 more than he then stated it. It would also have increased nearly 100 feet the height of the Grandfather and Roan.—Why then did he add 163 feet to the height of the Grandfather, 149 to that of the Roan, and only 63 to Morganton?

Again, in his communication published in the Spectator of the 26th of June, 1856, he has the following:

"P. S. I give the heights of certain points on the Black Mountain as determined by me:

1835.—North end of the Black near Thos. Young's,	6038
1835.—Peak measured in the mist, head of Cat Tail?	6476
1838.—Mt. Gibbes and Mt. Mitchell, Swannanoa end of the Mountain,	6581
1844.—Highest point, head of Cany River,	6672

The first two were measured with the same instrument, a common Englefield barometer; the third with a different Englefield, and the fourth with Gay Lussac's mountain barometer."

On examining the above it is noticeable that the height assigned to the Swannanoa peak is just intermediate between Prof. Guyot's estimate of Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Gibbes, and within 5 feet of either therefore, as they differ but 10 feet, in elevation. But the height given to the North end at Young's is 307 feet lower than Prof. Guyot's estimate, and that of the Cat Tail is 225 feet lower than his measurement makes the highest.—Again, Prof. Mitchell in 1835 had published that the height of the North end of the Black at Young's was 5946, or 399 feet below Prof. Guyot's figures. Remember that this measurement and that of the highest point he was then on, were both made by the same instrument. It is now said that the point he then found the highest, and which he called the Cat Tail peak in his publication of 1856, was in fact the same with the Clingman's Peak of Prof. Guyot. Why then should his instrument have made this point 225 feet below Guyot's measurement, and the North end at Young's 399 feet below it, a variance of 174 feet? Again, July, 1835, he was on the top of Yeates' Knob, and in that year he published its height at 5895 feet, which is only 75 feet below the true height as given by Prof. Guyot. This measurement was only a day or two after that of the North end at Young's, and the very day before that of the Cat Tail, with the very same instruments, and with the stationary barometer at Morganton. And yet while it makes the first peak 399 feet too low, and the second 225 feet too low, it made Yeates' Knob only 75 feet below its real height. If the instruments had been reliable they would have made the several points equally below the true elevation. But in fact, making due allowances for the heights of the points, the stationary barometer remaining at Morganton all the while, the instrument then on Yeates' Knob differed 324 feet from what it was on the previous day at Young's point, and 150 from what it declared when on the other or Cat Tail peak. Can any height assigned to Morganton or Asheville either reconcile such discrepancies as I have thus pointed out? Prof. Mitchell had good reason for saying as he did in his publication of June, 1856, after describing his journey to the south end of the Mountain in 1838, when he measured Mt. Mitchell:

"I was less careful about ascertaining from the numbers now procured the height of this end of the mountain, because I was not satisfied with the instruments I had hitherto used. They were good barometers of the common kind, but as there was no arrangement in them for observing the level of the mercury in the box wood cup or basin, there was danger of error from more than one or two sources."

In the last publication made by Professor Mitchell, on the 20th of Nov., 1856, after referring to the discrepancies between his own measurement and Prof. Guyot's, he said, "But both of these numbers, or either of them, may be, and pretty certainly is erroneous: either may be from one to two hundred feet from the truth, for reasons that I will proceed to state." He then argues at some length against the general accuracy of barometric measurements. Whether he was right in these views or not, it was natural that in 1835 with his stationary barometer 40 miles off at Morganton, and more than five thousand feet below him, he should with the instruments he used, have fallen into errors of more than one hundred feet. As there are five points including the highest, near each other, of within about a hundred feet of the same elevation, any one of them might have given the result he obtained with such an instrument doubtless, and therefore it cannot be assumed with any degree of plausibility that he was on the highest, rather than on the Cat Tail where he says he was. Since he has estimated points of the Black Mountain as being at various heights from 5946 feet to 6672 feet, it is not strange that some one of them should coincide nearly, with the help of subsequent corrections and additions, with the altitude of the highest peak.

It has been contended, however, that even though Prof. Mitchell never measured or ascended the highest peak, he at least in 1835 recognised and described it. This is denied with the utmost confidence. There is nothing in his description then given which would enable any one to know which peak he referred to. He said it was at "the head of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Cany river." But the north fork of Cany river is the Cat Tail, and of the half a dozen other prongs, no one is called the north fork or the middle one, nor could any person identify the highest peak by such a description. As to his memorandum represented to have been made on Yeates' Knob in 1835, besides the objection to it formerly pointed out, it in fact was never published or made known until after the publication in 1855 of my letter to Prof. Henry describing the position of the highest peak. Prof. Mitchell with the aid of his own descriptions as well as his memory, was never able to find or get to this peak. He failed to reach it next day, and also in two attempts in 1838 and again finally in 1844 when he went to Mt. Gibbes with Wm. Riddle. If his description did not enable him to find it, how would it enable any one else to identify it? As soon as my description, on the contrary, was published any one could find the point easily, and Prof. Mitchell himself went up to it along a bridle path in the summer of 1856, for the first time. Such are its position and surroundings, that any one who was ever on it on a clear day could have no difficulty in describing it.

Again, it is denied in some of these publications to which I am replying that Professor Mitchell ever measured the peak known as Mt. Mitchell, wonder is expressed as to how it ever got the name, and it is said that he did not feel honored by it, &c. But I have already shown that he did publish its height, as ascertained in 1838, at 6581 feet, the only one of his measurements in fact that is found to be near the truth. In the same article, published June 26th, 1856, he said, referring to his visit to the mountain in 1844: "People had already done me the honor of naming the Knob near the Southern or Swannanoa end of the Black Mountain, Mt. Mitchell, though I was not aware till the publication of Mr. Clingman's article in the Washington Spectator, that it was so generally regarded as the highest summit." It is now said, however, that for twenty two years, or from 1835, the high peak was called Mt. Mitchell. Is it not wonderfully strange then that Professor Mitchell when in the neighborhood on Cany river in 1844, for the purpose of trying to get on it, never heard of this name, which it is pretended had been in use for nine years! And is it not still more extraordinary that when he thus wrote in June of 1856 he had never heard of his greatest name sake! The story that the name of Mt. Mitchell was applied generally to the highest peak by the citizens of Yancy or of any other county in the State, is a sheer fabrication. Up to the time of my letter to Prof. Henry in 1855, and in fact till within a few months past, I never heard it suggested that it had been so applied by a single human being. If the fact were otherwise, it must have been so carefully whispered among a few as to have been better kept than secrets usually are.

Again, it is contended that as Dr. Mitchell was the first person who measured any point of the Black Mountain even if a higher peak should be found, his name should be applied to that because of his greater merit as an original explorer. Long's peak of the Rocky Mountains was measured and made known many years ago.—Was it wrong in Col. Fremont and others to ascend and measure other peaks of the range, and if one of them should prove the highest of all, must Long's name be transferred to that, because forsooth at the time he went up it was more difficult to reach the top of the Rocky Mountains than it now is, and are the publishers of maps, &c. to be charged with filching his honors if they do not change the names? The two cases are precisely parallel, and the absurdity of the pretension is no greater in the one case than the other.

There are many errors and misrepresentations in these late articles which I might with propriety notice, but that I am already extending this communication too much. I think nothing will be found above which is not material to the controversy, and still I might have strengthened my positions by further remarks. I hope those editors who have published matter on the other side will see the propriety of inserting this. Its publication is a matter not merely of justice to individuals, but also important to the ascertainment of truth on a subject of considerable scientific interest. Even the particular friends of the late Prof. Mitchell cannot fairly except to what consists mainly of a repetition of his own statements, presented fairly, directly and in accordance with their obvious and intended signification. I have neither done nor said any thing to justify the persistent attacks that have been made on me in this connection. At the time I first ascended the highest peak of the Black neither I nor any one with whom I ever conversed had the remotest idea that Prof. M. claimed to have been on it—In detailing the result of my examination, I complimented him as the discoverer of the fact that the Black Mountain excelled Mt. Washington and all other elevations East of the Mississippi, and was never in my life more astonished than when I learned that he claimed to have been on this peak in the year 1844. Though much surprised and perplexed, thinking there ought to be no controversy about such a mere matter of fact, I wrote to him and informed him that if he would re-examine the mountain I would acquiesce in his decision as to whether or not he had ever been on this point, and offered in the mean time to request Prof. Henry not to take any notice of my letter, in the forthcoming Report of the Smithsonian Institution My offer was not, however, accepted, and in the course of the correspondence which ensued between us I wrote out and laid before him in full my objections to his views just as I intended to publish them, and in fact did afterwards publish them. This was done in the hope that if not satisfied, he might at least see sufficient grounds for doubt, to suspend the controversy until he could look upon the mountain again. He preferred a different course, and the result is before the public. In the course of our controversy it will be remembered that he, declaring that he had failed in 1835 and 1838 to reach the highest peak, insisted that in 1844 he did, in company with Mr. Wm. Riddle and his son, ascend it. I, on the other hand contended that as he had according to his statements, been carried in 1835 too far north to the Cat Tail peak, so in 1844 he had gone too far south to Mt. Gibbes, and to prove this referred to his own descriptions of the localities, and to the statements of the Riddles, his guides, of Esq. Blackstock, &c. As I have no apprehension that any one who has read the former part of the controversy will believe that in 1844 he was on the highest peak, so will I submit with confidence the decision upon this second issue, to the judgment of all who may think it worth while to examine the statement I now make. In fact to maintain the pretension now set up, it is necessary not only to reject the entire weight of evidence, but to stultify Prof. Mitchell not only as a gentleman of science, but even as a man of common sense.

It will be recollected that in my letter to Prof. Henry I stated that, as in my examination I had no one to assist me by making any simultaneous observation of a barometer on Mt. Mitchell, with which I compared the highest peak, I did not claim to have ascertained its exact height, but only to have so approximated it as to establish its superiority over any point in the whole range.

But in conclusion it may be proper to state that a measurement made by Maj. J. C. Turner within the last two weeks, by running a line of levels from the rail road survey to the top of the highest peak, furnishes all that can be demanded in relation to the altitude of the Black Mountain. I may say without impropriety, in advance of the publication of his report, that when given it will not shake the confidence of the scientific world in the fidelity of barometric measurements in general, nor especially in the accuracy and precision of the observations made by Prof. Arnold Guyot.

Respectfully, &c.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

GENERAL RUSK.—The mother of Gen. Rusk is living at this time, within two miles of the village of Walhalla, Pickens District, South Carolina, and is in the seventy-eighth year of her age, and retains all the faculties of her mind perfect. We are in possession of the fact, says the Walhalla *Banner*, that Gen. Rusk provided her with the comforts of life up to the very latest period of his life.

☞A young girl named Earlwine committed suicide, by hanging herself to a tree, in Virginia, and the people were so *religious* as to refuse the body sepulture in the grave yard. She was buried at the cross roads!

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

☞We are again pretty nearly elbowed out. Our readers, however, are not losers by it. The letter of Hon. T. L. Clingman will be read with deep interest, as it is upon a subject in which a very general concern is felt. The newspaper press of the State generally would doubtless gratify their readers by laying it before them.

☞"Philander" is in type, and will appear next week.

☞Col. Frank I. Wilson, the talented Junior of the North Carolina Standard, was in our town last week. He is on a flying trip to the mountains, to get a breath of pure air and shake off the city dust. He looks as though there were a hundred years of good service in him yet. May his shadow never grow less.

☞Our old friend, J. P. Elfer, of Ivy, has our thanks for the finest water melon we have seen this season. A *cool* present, but evincing a *warm* heart.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

The Salem (N. C.) *Press* gives the particulars of the explosion of the boiler of the Buffalo Steam Mills (eight miles north of Salem, on the road leading from the latter place to Germantown)—Messrs. Golding and Wallace, proprietors. The explosion occurred on Tuesday evening last, about 4 o'clock, causing the death of four persons, badly scalding two others—one of whom has since died—and making a complete wreck of the building and machinery.

The killed are Mr. Wallace, one of the proprietors, whose body was torn into three pieces by fragments of the machinery, and otherwise horribly mangled. Mr. Abner Prior, present on business, had his head cut off, which was found some distance from the scene of disaster, and his body otherwise very much mutilated. Mr. Gabriel Jones and Mr. Bethel Powers, had limbs broken and received other fatal injuries.

The badly scalded are John Brown and a Mr. Tally (dead.) Mr. Brown will probably recover. Several others were also slightly injured.

Messrs. Wallace and Prior were seated on a log conversing, and all hands were engaged about the mill when the explosion occurred, which was caused by the water getting too low in the boiler, and filling it up suddenly with cold water. Mr. Wallace had given orders to have the boiler replenished at noon, which was, however, neglected.

The *Press* learns that the scene which presented itself after the explosion beggared description. It was awful indeed. The intestines and brains of Mr. Wallace were scattered some distance around, in every direction, and the fragments of his body could scarcely all be collected for interment.

Loss of property estimated at about $1,500.

WHEAT.—Mr. Alfred Hargrave, the station agent at Lexington, informs the Greensboro' *Patriot & Flag* that, during the month of August, 21,000 bushels of wheat were sent from that station on the North Carolina railroad.

☞The receipts of wheat in the city of Augusta, Ga., for the month of Aug., were upwards of 500,000 bushels.

☞The Louisville Journal notices a stock of hemp, of the Chinese variety, grown in Kentucky, measuring sixteen feet in height It is being rapidly introduced into Kentucky.

☞The Southern Pacific railroad is being graded at the rate of two miles per week. More than five hundred hands are employed on the work.

☞The track of the South Carolina Railroad is now connected with the Georgia railroads at Augusta. This event was consummated on the 31st ult.

☞A fire in Brattleboro, Vt., recently destroyed property to the amount of $200,000.

☞Wheat is selling in Salem, N. C., at 85c. per bushel.

☞A rattlesnake with twenty-eight rattles—the first four inches in diameter, the rest decreasing in size to the last—and more than twenty feet in length, has been killed in Harlan county, Ky.

☞The County Court of Davidson refused last week to grant license for the retail of liquor in Lexington. It is said that there is not one licensed grog shop in the county.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

When the Wicked Beareth Rule the People Mourn.

No. I.

MR. EDITOR—The signs of the times are alarming, and it is certainly the duty of every patriot, every friend of virtue, good order, good morals, civilization, liberty, and religion, to arise in their strength, as one man, and check the attempt that is now making to sacrifice everything for, or make everything subservient to, political party purposes. Some who have assumed to be leaders of this party must undoubtedly have come to the conclusion that the people of these United States are about as wicked as the Devil can make them, and as stupid as asses, or they would never have promulgated to the world, as a part of their political creed, that Abolitionism and Christianity are one; that Abraham's God is not to be adored, but hated, because the Bible recognises slavery. It is as clear as the noonday sun, and now placed beyond contradiction, that there is a general effort making over the whole length and breadth of the land to mislead the unsuspecting with this doctrine. And now that a large portion of the Clergy of the North are engaged in this horrid work, we suppose that henceforth the war will cease between infidels and a portion of those who style themselves the Ministers of Jesus Christ. By mutual concession a reconciliation will at length be brought about. Infidelity denies the divinity of Jesus Christ, and contends that he was a mere man, and a base imposter withal. On the other hand, the Christian Ministry have contended that he was a divine personage, and that his kingdom was not of this world. But a portion of the Ministry have at last discovered that Abolitionism and Christianity are the same; and as a matter of course, that Jesus Christ, the author of the christian religion, was Abraham's God, and therefore to be hated.

This admission will prove satisfactory to infidelity, and hence the controversy ends.—Both parties admit the fact, and lay down their arms. Here they are to meet and shake hands. If "Christianity, Abolitionism and Know Nothingism are one," let them be united at once, and let the President of the nation be the infallible Head and Dictator of both Church and State. And as has been the case in all such governments, let every one who will not subscribe to their creed, and acknowledge the supremacy and infallibility of His Holiness the President of the United States of America, have his throat cut or his brains knocked out, or let him be tortured on the rack or burned at the stake. This is the tendency of the above doctrine, and so sure as there is a God in heaven such will be the result, unless the people open their eyes!

Of all the excesses into which men can run, there is nothing which so much endangers the happiness and liberty of a people as religious fanaticism, bigotry and delusion.—It is difficult for any tyrant to enslave a free people without the co operation of the clergy in the work.

The spirit of liberty which began to dawn on our country more than three fourths of a century ago, has already shaken the thrones of despots. We have seen their vassals rising and declaring that man was not made to lord it over his fellow man. An effort is now making throughout the world to shake off the shackles of degradation and slavery. But in the brightest spot of all the earth, in the cradle of liberty, we behold the budding of tyranny. Is *tyranny* about to desert the eastern and take up her abode in the western hemisphere? Is it about to desert the thrones of monarchs and usurp the land of liberty? Is not our religious as well as our civil liberty in danger? Has the church in these United States kept herself free from unhallowed connections with the world? From the time the Cross of Christ was identified with the Roman Eagle under Constantine, the church began to wither. Have we not seen that an attempt has been, and is now making, to identify the Cross of Christ with the American Eagle? ONE SIMON.

☞Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.—Sept. 17.

Read! Read!! ye Afflicted, Read!!!—H. T. Helmbold offers to the afflicted his Genuine Preparation, Fluid Extract Buchu, which has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." Sept. 17.

Religious Notice.

CONVOCATION.

SIX or seven of the Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western Carolina have united themselves in a Convocation, to meet in turn in each others' Parishes (perhaps quarterly) for religious purposes and mutual counsel. The first Convocation will be held in Asheville and continue during Friday, Saturday and Sunday, being the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month, (September.) Religious services at morning and night of each day. Brethren and Friends of the Church, far and near, are invited up to the Festival. [Sept. 10wt

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the 24th instant, at his residence on Reems' Creek, eight miles north of Asheville, all his crop including a quantity of

Wheat, Oats, Standing Crop of Corn, &c.

—ALSO—

All his household and kitchen Furniture, two waggons, 25 or 30 head of cattle, lot of hogs, &c., &c.

TERMS.

On all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months will be given, purchaser giving note and approved security. Under five dollars, cash.

J. B. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, Sept. 3, 1857.

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

Great Sale of Lots!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF November next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albermarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sounds on the north, whilst Bozue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commence of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Rail road, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entire depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water: its climate is salubrious; its sea breeze and sea bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepperd's Point Land Co.
August 27, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—SPRING TERM, 1857.

Joseph Lance, et al,
vs.
Samuel R. Lance, et al.

IT appeaaing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Samuel R. Lance, Adolphus Lance, Thomas Lance, John A. Lance, R. W. Lance, Jackson V. Lance, Sarah Ann Lance, D. A. Lance, W. H. Lance, Alfred P. Lance, M. B. Lance, and Joseph Lance, are non residents of this State and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; therefore, ordered, that publication for six weeks be made in the Asheville News, commanding the said non residents to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for Buncombe county at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1857, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be set for hearing exparte as to them.

Witness, I. B. SAWYER, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*
Aug. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—SPRING TERM, 1857.

Bill for Specific Performance.

James McKesson, Adm. of S. Flemming,
vs.
James A. Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, James A. Wilson, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, for said non resident defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Yancy, at the Court House in Burnsville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard exparte as to him.

Witness, M. P. PENLAND, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*
Aug. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's) HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season, he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

Yancy County.

IN EQUITY.—BILL OF INJUNCTION.

Jackson Stewart,
VS.
Stoddard & Johnson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case, S. Bates Stoddard and Hollis D. Johnson, are non residents of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them; publication is ordered to be made for six weeks, for said non resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Burnsville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, M. P. PENLAND, Clerk & Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*
Burnsville, Aug. 20, '57.—Printer's fee $6.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

IN EQUITY.

Wm. S. Mills and others, Exparte.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will proceed to sell, on the 13th day of OCTOBER next, on the premises, (the late residence of George R. Mills, deceased,) on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date, all the valuable

LANDS

of George R. Mills, deceased; consisting of his valuable home place on White Oak, and various adjoining tracts, amounting to some TWO THOUSAND ACRES.

The above place contains some three hundred acres of rich, fertile bottom and meadow lands. The other adjacent tracts furnishing the finest outlets in the country, well watered and finely timbered, with one of the finest mill shoals, with superior water power, in this part of the State. Situated in a rich neighborhood, directly on the high road from Greenville, S. C., and from Columbus, N. C., to Rutherfordton. These lands constitute one of the most desirable settlements for a large force, anywhere in the up country.

G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*
Columbus, Polk co., Aug. 20, 1857. 8w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will, on the 14th day of October next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of one and two years with interest from date, that valuable farm and plantation situated on Green River in said county, and known as the

BLACKWELL FARM,

containing about one thousand acres, of which about three hundred are first quality river bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation.

The above farm is situated directly on the Mills Gap Road, (from Asheville, N. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.,] near the mountains, with good range and fine outlet for stock.

G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*
Columbus, Polk co., Aug. 20, 1857. 8w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.

We would call particular attention to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats,

Broad Cloths, English and *French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,*

And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a

Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 10, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufacture elegant, brilliant; French Cambrics of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets: Mantillas: Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2.50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a **SOUTHERN** market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of **GOODS,** embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

March 26, 1857.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us, we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed, and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2, 1857.

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
July 9, 1857.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Dagner or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

FIFTY Cans Fresh Cove and Pickeled Oysters, just received at ASTON'S.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism;* or *Self Abuse,* &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorhœa or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

WHITE LEAD.

5000 pounds Pure White Lead, ground in pure Linseed Oil, warranted full weight and of best quality, arriving and for sale at ASTON'S.

June 18, 1857.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

CHAP. CVIII.—An Act making Appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight.

[CONTINUED.]

For fencing and grading the site of the custom house at Bath, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For enlarging the custom house at Ogdensburg, New York, and providing for the uses of the United States courts and their federal officers, fifty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. on the same for contingencies.

For repaving Pennsylvania Avenue at the intersection of Seventh street, the width of said street, on the plan known as "Belgian pavement," the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose.

For furnishing lamp posts and lamps on the north, east, and west sides of Lafayette Square, and for taking up and relaying the footways on the south side square, and underdraining the same, the sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing the Congressional Journals, and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress, approved twenty eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, twenty two thousand dollars.

For a small class revenue cutter, to be located in the collection district of Key West, five thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore, as to test whether any of such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxidise to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing and furnishing the building purchased of the Bank of Pennsylvania to adapt it to the uses of a post office in the city of Philadelphia, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of loans and treasury notes, five thousand dollars; being so much of the amount of such appropriation heretofore made as was carried to the surplus fund on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, which is hereby reappropriated.

To enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of the third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and any subsequent acts, now in force for the suppression of the slave trade, eight thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay for the services of Dr. James Morrow as agriculturist to the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, such sum as shall be found due under the act for his relief, approved eighteenth February, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, five thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars and sixty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the erection of a temporary capitol for Washington Territory, thirty thousand dollars, and for a penitentiary in the same Territory, twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of the sites of the buildings: Provided, That each building shall be finished for the sums herein appropriated.

To enable the committee on the library to contract with Mr. Healy for a series of portraits of the Presidents of the United States for the executive mansion: Provided, That cost of the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars for the full length portraits, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; or, in the discretion of the committee, to purchase such of Stuart's portraits of the Presidents as shall be for sale.

For building a court house and post office at Raleigh, North Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

For building a court house and post office at Columbia, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

For building a court house at Madison, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

For a court house and post office at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, fifty thousand dollars.

For a building at Tallahassee, Florida, to accommodate the United States courts and post office, fifty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the salaries of the judges of the circuit and orphans' courts of the District of Columbia, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, four thousand and fifty dollars.

For the completion of a United States court house and post office at Key West, Florida, thirty thousand dollars, with ten per cent. for contingencies, and so much as may be necessary for the purpose of a suitable site for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint or employ, in his official household, the following officers, to wit: one private secretary at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; one steward at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, who shall, under the direction of the President, have charge of and be responsible for the plate and furniture of the President's mansion, and shall discharge such other duties as the President may assign him; and one messenger at an annual salary of nine hundred dollars; and such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And that for contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, to be expended under the direction of the President, from the date of this act to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized to increase the length of the building for the custom house, post office, and court rooms at Galveston, Texas, as many feet as the appropriation heretofore made will admit of being done.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for continuing the system of protecting human life from shipwreck, as heretofore established, by life boats and other means, on the coast of Massachusetts; the said sum to be expended by the Boston Humane Society, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to construct the steam revenue cutter provided for by the act of Congress, approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer as a revenue cutter," by contract or otherwise, in any manner which in his judgment may seem best for the public interests.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior, in executing the improvements around the Capitol ordered in this or in any other act, to sell either the railing, copying, or rubble stone now in use on the capitol grounds, but shall, when they are superceded, use so much thereof as may be necessary in enclosing Judiciary Square, and the remainder shall be used in enclosing such public grounds as the President may direct.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty three, fixing the salary of the collector of the port of Chicago, Illinois, at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, shall not be so construed as to deprive the said collector of the per centum allowed by the sixth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty nine, to such officers as may have been designated as depositaries under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty six, and the benefits of said sixth section are hereby extended to said collector.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year eighteen hundred and forty one," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty one, which established and limited the compensation of collectors of customs, shall be construed to apply to surveyors performing or having performed the duties of collectors of the customs, who shall be entitled to the same compensation as is allowed to collectors for like services in the settlement of their accounts.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may enlarge the area of the reservation Mendocino by extending its boundary northward along the coast of the Pacific Ocean to the vicinity of Cape Mendocino, embracing sufficient territory for the colonization of the Indians in the coast range of mountains north of the Bay of San Francisco, and also those in the valley of the Sacramento River, but such extension shall not interfere with the preemption claims of settlers.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, a suitable fire proof building for the accommodation of the circuit and district court of the United States, and for this purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to employ in the office of Indian Affairs, five temporary clerks during the fiscal year; and for their compensation the sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be in lieu of the five temporary clerks heretofore authorized to be employed in said office.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to reexamine the account between the United States and the State of Maryland, as the same was, from time to time, adjusted under the act passed on the thirteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, entitled "An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland," and on such reexamination to assume the sums expended by the State of Maryland for the use and benefit of the United States, and the sums refunded and repaid by the United States to the said State, and the times of such payments as being correctly stated in the account as the same has heretofore been passed at the Treasury Department; but in the calculation of interests due under the act aforesaid, the following rules shall be observed, to wit: Interest shall be calculated up to the time of any payment made. To this interest the payment shall be first applied, and if it exceed the interest due, the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal; If the payment fall short of the interest, the balance of interest shall not be added to the principal so as to produce interest. Second: interest shall be allowed the State of Maryland on such sums only on which the said State either paid interest or lost interest by the transfer of an interest bearing fund.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if, upon such reexamination of the account and application of the above rules, any money shall be found to be due to the State of Maryland, the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1857.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Arthur's

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans.

For Sale by

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

ICE! ICE!

D. **F. Summey** would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ICE to those wishing it at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

June 11, 1857. tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. J. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.

Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

50,000 ACRES OF LAND For Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe county, I will expose to public sale, at Jewel Hill, Madison county, on the 18th of September next,

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

Divided into fifteen lots.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given. Bond and security required, and title withheld until the last payment is made.

This land belongs to the estate of Robert Love, deceased, and is known as the "Speculation Land." Much of it is very valuable, and this sale is worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, Aug. 6, 1857. sdt

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

BUY your Candy, Nuts, &c. at ASTON'S.

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorater regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6. was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Bank of East Tennessee.

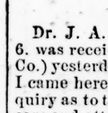
THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

TAKEN UP,



AND COMMITTED TO the Jail of McDowell county, on the 10th instant, a negro boy, who says his name is PHILL, that he belongs to John Gaffin, residing in Chester District, S. C., near the Fairfield line. Said boy is about 26 years old, stout built, weighs about 155 or 60 pounds, jet black and very quick spoken. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

A. M. FINLEY, Jailor.

Aug. 27, 1857.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

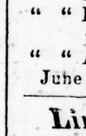
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received; at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.



THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

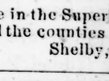
J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12'57 1y

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

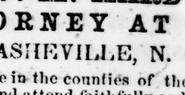
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles*, from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 9, 1857.



THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed*.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.